

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

N. C. HERGEN, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1862.

It is highly important, at all times, that party spirit, and partizan feeling, should be kept subordinate to the interests of the country, but particularly in emergencies like the present, when a great nation is grappling in deadly conflict with a haughty, arrogant, and wicked rebellion, that not only threatens the continued existence of our Government, but veil it as interested partisans may, threatens the quiet territorial possessions of our neighbors, and is directly in conflict with the political and moral progress of the world, involving far more spiritual and moral interests than material. And it does seem to us, that considerations of this kind are not properly esteemed by those who, for a mere party triumph, would utter one sentiment, or do one act calculated, in the least, to impair the vigor, the credit, or efficiency of the Government; it emboldens our enemies, and weakens abroad our influence. Those far removed from the scene of conflict, and who do not daily intermingle with a people who entertain feelings hostile to each other, and both of whom catch eagerly and hold tenaciously to the least evidence of faltering and weakness on the one side or the other, do not perceive so apparently the bad effects of such actions or sentiments. With them it is but conjecture as to what the effects will be; with us it is certain knowledge. With them it may be, in design and motive, nothing more than animated discussion, casual remarks made in view of party interests and party success. With us it is a discouraging fact; with our enemies a high hope and cheering prospect. A people had better be overcome by an enemy in the field, in bold and terrible battle, than by dissensions among themselves.

What does it matter that a mere party should fail of success, where all the people are alike patriotic and have the good of the country in view? What boots it to discuss the policy of the war before you are masters and controllers of the result? What, to discuss and wrangle about the social or political changes that may, or ought to occur, before you are empowered sufficiently by victories to make good any changes? Why should Congress discuss, or the nation become excited, as to what should be done with JEFF DAVIS, when five hundred thousand bayonets glitter between you and him? Should you not first address yourself to the task at hand, before you attempt to divide the country upon the question whether he had not better be hung than caged? Why anticipate questions that will come up in the end? When discussions will then contain something practical, and require the highest test of statesmanship for their solution. If your enemy has a power or an instrument that he uses in war against you, with that power from him, and use it, if necessary yourself, until the war ends, and then say what shall be done with it, and what relation it shall occupy to its former possessor. As a capture it will still remain in your possession and at your disposal. Settle first the question of the permanence of your capture, whether your enemy will not retake it, and make what disposition he thinks best in the end, without consulting you. When you shall have settled the permanence of your capture, and sealed the fate of the rebellion, probably the former possessor will voluntarily assist you in a satisfactory disposition in such manner as will relieve the nation of a useless discussion.

If he does not, then let the war of words begin, and let the nation argue. If you succeed, and the rebellion, shorn of its power, shall fall, and slavery can find no territories over which to spread, no new lands to go forth to inhabit, and its limits shall be restricted to the present slave States, in view of its rapid increase, in view of the interests of the whites, under free discussion, independent of all other considerations, its warmest advocates will admit that such it will present a different question to what it has ever done in the past.

As between the slaves and the whites of the slave States, the latter will be thrown upon the great principle of self defence, then the tide of negro emigration which now flows from these border States, to the cotton fields of the South, will cease; for many of the cotton States can now scarcely bear an increase of this population. We of the border States,

will see that soon. This tide must flow back upon us, if not anticipated and prevented. We think we know, that the negro question will, in a great degree, be solved upon a successful issue of the war, independent of Northern elections, or other extraneous causes. The whole thing involved in the question is, do you intend to put down the rebellion? If not, the President's Proclamation, the laws of Congress, the agitation of the public mind, were needless. If it is put down, not compromised, the North need no longer discuss the question for the discussion will then be transferred to the South, and will be practical, and mean something more than individual advancement or party success. Tennessee will relieve the nation of her proportion of that discussion, and will take it home to her own borders. Should the rebellion be whipped out "root and branch," we predict that there will soon be no party North capable of organizing and sustaining itself, as an organization, that has any relation whatever to the negro question.

## The Affair at Hartsville.

From reliable sources we are enabled to lay before our readers the circumstances connected with the surrender of the 39th Brigade at Hartsville. This Brigade consisted of the 104th Illinois Regiment, the 106th and 108th Ohio, and one section of the 13th Indiana Battery, and at the time of the fight, there was present about 200 of the 2d Indiana cavalry; this cavalry was no part of the Brigade, but was on duty at that place. This force had been stationed at Hartsville, and the Post was in charge of Col. Moore of the 104th Illinois, commanding the Brigade. The enemy, consisting of three regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, under the command of MORGAN and DUKES, crossed the river about day-break, two and a half miles above Hartsville. The Federal force was not surprised as first thought, but was aware that an attack would be made.

The fight commenced about day-break. The 108th Ohio ordered to support the Artillery. This regiment gave way on the first fire of the enemy, and was soon followed by the 106th Ohio. The fight was then left to the 104th Illinois, the Battery and the 2d Indiana cavalry. These conducted themselves with courage; the 104th driving back the enemy two or three times, until overpowered, was compelled to surrender.

The loss of the 104th Illinois was about 50 killed and 100 wounded. The two Ohio Regiments lost about 10 or 12. The 2d Indiana cavalry lost 12 or 15. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, were over 200, among whom was FRANK BUCHANAN, of Wilson county, reported killed. These were all new regiments, and had been upon the march since their organization. The enemy's reserve consisting of a number equal to the attacking force, were stationed on the opposite side of the river. After the surrender the Confederates retired from that locality, and are supposed to have gone to Murfreesboro. Col. HAMILTON of the 10th Kentucky now commands at Hartsville.

## A Gloomy Prospect for Texans.

General Sam Houston did not sketch a very encouraging picture for the Texas renegades when, in a recent speech, he advised that no more men be sent away from the State. "We have sent our all," said old Jacinto; "we must not allow the State to be 'knocked into a cocked hat,' while the savage Indian is on one side, the alien in feeling—the Mexican—on the other; the enemy in possession of our coast, the negro in the interior to look to, and which is worse than all, some yet of the type of that 'drunken rascal,' Jack Hamilton, to be drunk after." This is but the least to which the Texas secessionist invited themselves, when they trampled upon the flag of their country, and defied the authority of the Government. With foes upon all sides, a discontented and insubordinate black population within, and thousands of the Jack Hamilton type, who long to return under the protecting folds of the flag of the Union, it is quite evident the secessionists of Texas have their hands full. When the Mississippi shall have been opened, as it speedily will be, the coast blockaded, and the western and northern boundaries of the State watched by an unfriendly people, if not open enemies, the State will be in a more pitiable plight and more abject condition than at any time since the commencement of the war. The Government expended millions of treasure, and involved herself in war with a sister Republic to secure Texas to the Union. We paid a higher price for her than for the territory of any State admitted since the organization of the Government, and it is decidedly not the intention to let so beloved a sister, however wayward she may be, secede from the family circle. She must adhere, voluntarily if she will, by force if she insists.

## A Speck of Rebellion in Belgium.

King Leopold of Belgium, has his hands full of a domestic trouble of a serious nature. Antwerp, the second city of his kingdom, and its chief seaport, is in a state of quasi rebellion. It all arises out of the King's determination to make the place a great fortification, rather than a great commercial city. It is already very strongly fortified, some of the existing works having been erected nearly three centuries ago, when the Duke of Alva was sent from Spain to subjugate the Low Countries. The famous citadel which he constructed, was called by Brantome "La nanoperville fortress du monde," and Motley says it was the most perfect pentagon in Europe, having one of its sides resting on the Scheldt, two turned toward the city, and two toward the open country. Other works erected at subsequent periods make a line of fortifications nearly three miles long.

But this is not enough to meet the views of King Leopold, or rather of his war minister, General Baron Chazal, who, by the way, is of French birth, though his family having been exiled during the Restoration, he served with distinction in the Belgian army, and in return for this received from the legislative chambers the "grande naturalization" in the year 1844. General Baron Chazal wants to extend the defences of Antwerp, and make of it a grand fortress of the first order. This, say the citizens of Antwerp, would seriously interfere with the commerce of the place, and every one knows that trade is the main object with the people of that region, and they were only famous for a warlike spirit when they were oppressed by a foreign yoke, under which their liberties and their right to worship according to their religion were taken from them. Remonstrances of all kinds, against the proposed new fortifications, were made in vain. At last the Communal Council of Antwerp sought an audience of the King. Chazal wanted him to evade this, by making a visit to Italy, and the rumor of this spread abroad caused a great excitement. The Antwerpians became more persistent than ever, and at last the King allowed them to come to see him at his palace at Laeken. His reception was frigid in the extreme, and after hearing the address of the chief burgomaster, he drew from his pocket a written answer, in which he drily recited the necessity for new fortifications on account of the growth of the city. Having finished the reading, without one word of courtesy, he quitted the audience chamber, leaving the deputation confounded and indignant. The answer, being telegraphed to Antwerp, caused new excitement and wrath among the people, and there were street demonstrations of a rather violent character. The Communal Council, on their return from Brussels, held a meeting at which twenty-one of the thirty members resigned their places. Six months ago, the Senator from Antwerp resigned his seat, because a petition from his constituents had been rejected, and the people have refused to elect any one to fill his place. There is now talk of the resignation of the representatives in the lower Chamber, of the judges of the Tribunal of Commerce, and of the officers of the Civic Guard.

All these events have created quite a stir in the little kingdom of Belgium. Its chief commercial city has virtually taken the first steps towards secession and a dissolution of the Union with the rest of King Leopold's dominions. The journals of Brussels and other cities express great indignation at the course of the Antwerpians, and in the two houses of the Legislature they have also been sharply censured. In the Senate, M. F. Orgue, Senator from Liege, expressed especial indignation at their refusal to fill their vacant seat, and threatened that if he could only obtain fifty votes in Antwerp, he would accept the place, resigning his seat as Senator from Liege. Indeed no one who entertains proper views concerning the right of the constituted authorities of a nation, can approve of the conduct of the people of Antwerp. They are striving to place municipal rights above national rights; to make the supreme authority of the country subservient to that of a single city. It is an imitation on a small and feeble scale, of the State Rights rebellion in this country, and it must be put down. Happily for its future, Belgium is not governed by a James Buchanan. King Leopold, while he is as liberal, enlightened and just as a monarch as any that reigns in Europe, knows his rights and his duties. The defence of Antwerp is essential to the safety of his kingdom in case of future wars, and it is absurd to suppose that any fortifications that may be erected can injuriously affect the commerce of the port. There is no pretence made by the Antwerpians, that the proposed works are to be made to overawe them. They simply do not want their selfish and mercenary plans to be interfered with by any measures for the national safety.

Leopold did right in giving their deputation a cold reception and refusing their request. If they persist in their mutinous conduct, he will do right in ordering the arrest and punishment of the leaders in this opposition to the kingdom. If James Buchanan, when our Southern rebellion was at the stage of this Antwerp mutiny, had strengthened the defences of Charleston, and arrested the Southern Commissioners as traitors, instead of receiving them with courtesy, we should have been spared the frightful civil war that is now prevailing. King Leopold is the man to profit by the lesson presented to him in this country.

General Harney has returned to St. Louis from Washington.

## Great Battle near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Rebels Completely Routed.

Latest Intelligence from the South.

The Rebels at Murfreesboro 75,000.

Great Destitution in East Tennessee.

Guerrillas Surprised in Union County.

A Fight near Coffeeville, Miss.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., December 8.

Gen. Herron's forces, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., and won a decisive victory over them. The enemy, 24,000 strong, divided into four divisions, under Gens. Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost, and Rains, all under Gen. Hindman. They embraced the flower of the trans-Mississippi army, and were well supported by eighteen pieces of artillery. The enemy flanked Blunt's position at Cane Hill and made a sudden attack on Herron to prevent him uniting with Blunt. Herron's forces consisted of the 94th and 37th Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 26th Indiana, a battalion of the 20th Wisconsin, and one or two cavalry, in all from 6,500 to 7,000 men, and two pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from ten o'clock, A. M. till dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our artillery drove the enemy from two strong positions and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

About four o'clock General Blunt arrived at Cane Hill with five thousand men and a strong force of artillery. The rebels made a desperate effort to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

We won the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock that night, the whole rebel force was in full retreat over Boston Mountains. Our loss in killed and wounded was 600, that of the rebel 1,500, by their own admission. Several of the enemy's field officers were killed, among them Colonel Stein, commanding a brigade, and formerly Brigadier of the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition. Lieut. Colonel McFarlan, of the 19th Iowa, was the only field officer killed on our side. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, was taken prisoner.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 9.

The weather is more mild and the snow has melted considerably. An officer who came through from Alexandria with a strong escort was told at Dumfries that sixteen sutlers with their wagons were captured by White's cavalry last week, and the owners made to drive their teams to some rebel station in the interior. White was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry.

Chicago, December 9.—A special from the Oxford (Miss.) Dispatch of the 7th says:

Col. Dickey's cavalry had a two-hours' engagement with the rebels near Coffeeville on Friday night. The rebels are said to have had 500 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The Federal loss was 9 killed, 50 wounded, and 60 missing. The rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

A Kentuckian, who has just returned from the South, reports the rebels in force at Tallahoma and Murfreesboro. He passed all through their camps, and says that they are seventy-five thousand strong under Bragg, Kirby Smith, Breckinridge and others. The rebel army is subsisting entirely on bread and meat. He says there is great destitution among the people in East and Middle Tennessee, and the people are generally disheartened at the success of the rebellion, and only want a good excuse to make peace. Unless relief from their distresses come soon, the situation of the people will be most deplorable. Provisions are at fabulous prices. Grain, beef, and hogs are stripped from the plantations for the support of the rebel army. Bragg is fortifying, and his army will make a desperate fight, as their last hope of success in the West.

A detachment of Col. Foster's command, under Capt. Hoge, stationed at Caseyville, surprised a party of guerrillas in Union county, Kentucky, on Friday night last, capturing the whole party, ten in number. Colonel Foster is pushing the guerrillas to the wall with his force, which is now distributed from the Green River to the Cumberland. The guerrilla organizations have been entirely broken up, and the Hoosier Butter-nut-bullers are gathering them up in small squads every day.

The Navy Department has received information from Rear Admiral Lea, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, at Hampton Roads, of several captures made by the blacking force of Wilmington, N. C., and neighboring coast. Up to Nov. 6th the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and adjoining coast since Sept. 1st includes one steamer, two barks, two brigs, and fifteen schooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the

exception of one, which sprang a leak and filled, were chased ashore and destroyed. GAIRO, Dec. 8.—The Oxford (Miss.) News of Thursday says the rebel Gen. Jackson, in command of the rear guard of the enemy, had a skirmish that morning with the Federal advance, near that town. The main body of the rebel army, 40,000 strong, had passed through Oxford twelve hours before. The number of their sick and wounded is said to be very large.

ON VISITING IRELAND AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

BY SARAH PARKER.

TUNE—"The Echo of Erin." Oh, Erin! bright emerald Isle of the ocean, Thou darling of nature, I visit thee now, And never did I feel with more grateful emotion The breeze of my native hills play on my brow, I see, my own Erin, thy heath covered mountains, Whose green sunny summits bring back to my mind The days of my childhood, which, bright as thy fountains, Sped onward and left but their memory behind. Yet bound with the spell of their dear recollections, Which time hath no power to root up or efface, This heart to the spot where first dawn'd its affections.

To where the first sunbeam play'd bright on my face, I see my own hills, again my feet wander, For walks that I childhood with rapture I trod; Where the wild rose blooms gaily, bright streamlets meander, And the primrose and cowslip enameled the sod, But where is the gush of delight deeply thrilling That sprung in my heart when each feeling was young, When I wonder'd why tear drops these eyes should be filling.

While resting on nought but where loveless was hung, They were childhood's pure joy-drops, the springtime of feeling; Nature spoke to the heart, and they rose at her call, Till the carols of my dear hours subtly stealing, Substituted joy's light with life's acid and gall.

Yes, Land of the Shamrock! life's rapturous morning Fleet glideth thy shades, which can never be forgot; E'en when from the never-d, fond fancy returning, Sought out mid the valleys one evergreen spot—The home of my childhood, the vale of my fathers, Whose memory gleamed through each sorrow and joy.

So sacred and dear, all the mists that time gathers, No'er had power its pure lustre to dim or destroy. I have left for a season fair Scotland behind me, The banks of "Auld Ayr," the long famed for its brave; But to it the sweet trammels of gratitude bring me, So strongly, they burst not till snapped in the grave. The cottage by which flows the Doon's shining river, Clear winding its pebbled and serpentine way, The friends I have met there, whose kindness shall ever Lead back every wish to the shades of Doon brave.

And there is a spot still in vision appearing— A paradise over in memory's view; If I dreamt that I could make aught enduring, Boon-grove each fond wish must cling grateful to you; The home of kind feeling and beauty all real, Which stamps its sweet image for ever on the heart; Oh! my visions of loveliness all were ideal, Till I gazed on young features no'er equal'd by art.

I had fancied soft cheeks like the hue of young roses, Fair brows like the lily, as classic and unalloy'd, Bright eyes like the violet, when dew their robes unroll, And I saw all my dream in the beautiful child, Yes, Erin! fair Scotland hath powerful attractions Of beauty, of friendship, as perfect as thine, Yet here are entwined all my first recollections, And I prize in the thought that this country is mine.

## New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager. CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager. S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.

Friday Evening, Dec. 12, 1862.

THE IRON CHEST!

DANCE, Miss CONSTANTINE.

STAGE STRUCK TAILOR!

55 In preparation, RICHARD III.

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BY A. G. SANFORD & CO.,

EXCHANGERS AND MONEY DEALERS, 57 College Street, Merchants' Bank.

FOR RENT,

THE FOUR HOUSES, CORNER BRADLEY and Market streets, occupied by Capt. J. Longenecker, and the one adjoining, now vacant. Also, two excellent DWELLING HOUSES, on Summer street, the one occupied by Marie de Roelle, the other by Chas. Hays.

Occupancy can be had from the first of January, for the year 1863. For particulars, apply to W. G. KIRBY, Agent.

Wanted to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, CONVENIENTLY situated to the East of the city, for which a liberal price will be paid. 237 Address "Drawer 102 Post-Office."

W. H. MORGAN, D.D.S.

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO Church street, second door West of the St. Cloud Hotel, opposite the McKendree Church.

Dec 10-2w

Wanted.

100 GOOD MILK COWS, for which the highest market price will be paid. Requires of Surgeon, F. S. W. U. S. A., Medical Director, or Jas. W. KENNEDY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Hospital No. 4, Dec. 6-1w.

Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs).

IRON—225,000 lbs., assorted Bars and plates.

FOR SALE BY WM. LYON, 41 Market Street.

SOUR KRAUT—50 Barrels, for sale low, by W. H. LYON.

BACON—4,500 lbs. FIDES For sale by WM. LYON.

## NEW GOODS. BOOTS & SHOES.

F. H. FRENCH, 107

NO. 21, PUBLIC SQUARE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND

assorted stock of

CHILDREN'S

Boys, Girls, and Young

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